



Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls. | Soap in boxes,
Cherry Bounce in | Candles do.
barrels. | Chocolate do.
Sugar in bls. | Hyfonskin Tea in
Gin in casks, | chests.

Also,
A quantity of **DRY GOODS**,
Amongst which, are

Chintzes, | Calicoes,
Bombazets, | Chintz Shawls,
Durants, | Flag Handkerchiefs,
Calimancoes, | Check do.
German Dowlas, | Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheetings, | Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,
3 bales **INDIA MUSLIN**,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.
THOMAS MOORE,
May 1 Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
afforded,

ALSO,
A variety of **DRY GOODS**,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Osnaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton Shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 1 Vendue-Master.

For Sale, or to Rent,
THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE-
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par-
ticulars apply to
THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince street.
March 20. d

Just Received,
and for sale at this Office,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
on the Bill for repealing the late Judici-
ary Act.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburghs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
**Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.**
December 29. d

FOR SALE,
*The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,*
From Rhode-Island, now landing and
consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig *Little Sally*, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD,
Jan. 4. d

FOR SALE,
A Negro Man, about 25 or
26 years of age—accustomed to house
work and waiting at table—being strong
and active he may be otherwise employed
at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply
to the printers.
March 29. d

Paper Hangings.
JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cottom & Stewart,
A large and general assortment of Paper
Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 dif-
ferent patterns with elegant borders.
April 7. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber,
A QUANTITY OF
Double Gloucester Cheese,
FRESH FRUIT
of almost every description, and a general
assortment of groceries.
ABEL WILLIS,
April 15. d

Ship General Hunter,
CAPTAIN ADAMSON,
Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a
cargo of excellent
SALT
For the Fisheries.
ALSO, A FEW
Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.
We will sell this cargo on moderate
terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable
in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.
The ship will take in freight for Liver-
pool.
R. T. HOOE, & Co.
April 8. d

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE term of copartnership existing un-
der the firm of **JAMES RUSSELL** and
Co. will expire by contract on the first
day of next April: all those indebted
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and
pay their balances, and such as have claims
against said firm will please present them
for settlement.
JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends, that he purposes carrying on
business, as usual, in the same place, and
will be thankful for a continuance of their
custom.
JAMES RUSSELL,
March 11. d

For Sale,
Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS,
Jan. 11. d
Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted at this office.

FOR SALE,
At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,
THE GLOSSER:
A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of
Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.
Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.
Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. And
an Essay on the Mineral qualities of the
Sweet Springs of Virginia. By Dr.
John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.
April 24. d

FOR SALE,
At Cottom and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,
THE GLOSSER:
Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Cho-
tank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.
Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill.
April 24. d

LOTS FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD,
At public Auction, on the premises, on
Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve
o'clock,
An half acre Lot of Ground,
situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of
which lot several divisions are made for
house lots to accommodate purchasers, a
plan of which will be shown on the day of
sale. One fourth of the money it is ex-
pected will be paid down, the balance in
twelve months, with interest: Also, se-
curity therefor will be taken by a deed of
trust on the property, and the lots so pur-
chased will be then conveyed by good
deeds, by
DAVID HENLEY,
April 24. d

ROBERT F. HOOE and CO.
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels
Turk's Island Salt,
and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which
part is old, and fit for immediate use.
Also, a few hhd's. Molasses.
April 21. d7r

Calumny Detected and Exposed!
JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,
OBSERVATIONS
AND
DOCUMENTS,
Relative to a Calumny circulated
By **JOHN BROWN**,
A member of the Senate of the United
States, from Kentucky,
To the prejudice of
ELISHA I. HALL,
of Frederick county, Virginia.
April 24. d
Virginia, to wit:
Fairfax county, April
19th, 1862.

IT having been discovered,
that ruinous delays have lately prevailed
in the business of this court, owing to the
greater part of the attorneys practicing
here, being absent, attending the sessions
of the courts held for the District of Co-
lumbia—therefore it is ordered, that no
suit, or other business, shall, after the
next quarterly court to be held for this
county, be continued on account of the
non-attendance of any attorney; and that
a copy of this order be inserted in the pub-
lic newspapers, printed in the town of A-
lexandria, for one week, and also posted
at the door of the Court-House of this
county, for the information of the several
suitors.
From the Minutes of the Court.
A copy—Test,
WM. MOSS, C. P. C.
May 1. d6r
Cash given for rags.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have just received,
Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,
Young Hyfon and
Imperial
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhs. and humhums,
German and British Osnaburghs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhd's. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Her-
rings in barrels.
May 3. d

Philadelphia Bar Iron,
A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand,
and if the subscriber meets with encou-
ragement in the sale, he will endeavor
to keep a constant supply of it.
He has three boxes of
WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,
And
COARSE SALT,
fit for the fisheries, to sell.
A Lot or two to rent for five years, in
the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard
was once begun.
Wm. Hartshorne,
5th mo. 3d. d

JUST RECEIVED,
A handsome assortment of Cutlery
and Cabinet Furniture,
Carpenters and joiners' tools,
Best plated, half plated, and common
fadlery,
Mens, womens', and chair saddle trees,
Mathematical instruments,
Table castors,
Spectacles,
Best Pennsylvania manufactured grain
and grain scythes,
English and German do.
P. WANTON,
5th mo. 3d. d3r

LANDING
From on board the schooner Alert, at Vow-
ell's wharf, and for sale,
1600 bushels Libon Salt, suited
for packing fish,
55 boxes fresh Lemons,
9 baskets Oranges,
49 boxes Soap,
13 do. Chocolate excellent quality,
10 do. 8 by 10 Window Glass,
8 crates Glass Ware assorted.
Alex. Henderson & Co.
Who have for sale,
20,000 lbs. fine St. Domingo
Coffee, entitled to drawback; and a few
casks of Callender's best Cheese, of a qua-
lity rarely to be met with.
May 3. d

Public Notice.
ALL persons concerned are requested
to exhibit their claims, charged up to the
first of May next—at which time the pre-
sent Overseers of the Poor for the county
of Alexandria, will exhibit their accounts
to a special Levy Court, which will be
summoned to take cognizance of their
transactions for the term which they were
appointed.—In behalf,
PHILIP WANTON,
April 28. d3r

BENNETT & WATTS
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the George and Paul Sieman, via
Baltimore—a part of their
SPRING GOODS,
which they are now opening for sale.
They daily expect the remainder of their
goods by the Union from London, and the
United States from Liverpool.
May 1. d2w co2w 2aw2w

I have just received and offer
for sale, **SACKINGS** and **OSNABURGS**
in bales, and **FELT HATS** in boxes—
also, one ton **SHEATHING PAPER.**
W. HODGSON,
April 7. d

The Emperor Paul & Kotzebue.

The following curious particulars relative to the extraordinary Challenge of the Sovereigns of Europe, inserted in the Petersburg Gazette, by order of the late Emperor Paul I. are given in the Second part of Kotzebue's most remarkable year of his life.

Count Von der Pahlen had sent for M. Kotzebue to come to him—"When I came to the Count (says he,) he said to me, laughing, the Emperor will have a challenge to a Tournament, addressed to all the sovereigns of Europe, and their Ministers. I must write it, and it is then to be published in the Gazette. Baron Thugut is particularly challenged to break a lance; and General Kutusoff and myself are to be named as seconds to the Emperor (the thought of the seconds had suggested itself to the Emperor about half an hour before; and he immediately wrote it down with a black lead pencil, which lay on the count's table.) This extraordinary production is to be ready in an hour, and the Emperor has ordered that I shall carry it to him in person."

"I undertook to write it, and in an hour's time brought the challenge. The Count, who was better acquainted with the sentiments of the Monarch than I, thought it not farcastic enough; I therefore sat down in his closet, and wrote a second which he liked better. We then went together to the court. I was now, for the first time, to stand before the man who by his severity and benefits, had been to me the cause of so much terror and joy, grief and gratitude. I had not withheld for this honor, and feared it could not but prove injurious to me, as I could scarcely suppose that the sight of me could be very agreeable to him."

"We waited a considerable time in the antichamber. The Emperor was gone to take a ride, but at length he returned. Count Pahlen went to him with my paper flaid with him some time, and then came back, with an air of disappointment, saying to me as he passed me, only these words—"Come to me again at two o'clock; it must be stronger."

"I returned home, convinced, as I thought, that I should not in this way gain the favor of the Monarch; but scarcely had I been half an hour in my chamber when one of the attendants of the Count came to me, almost breathless, to order me to come instantly to the emperor: I made all the haste I could."

"When I entered the closet I found only count Pahlen with him. The Emperor was standing at a writing desk; and when he saw me, advanced to meet me, and with a slight bow said, in a manner inexpressibly gracious. 'Mr. Von Kotzebue, I must begin by being reconciled to you.'"

"I was much confused by this unexpected reception. What a magic power is there in the condescension of Princes! All rancour immediately vanished from my heart. As to the etiquette, required, I attempted to kneel and kiss his hand; but he prevented me in the kindest manner, kissed me on the forehead, and proceeded as follows, in very good German:

"You are sufficiently acquainted with the world to be *au fait* to political affairs. I have often (said he, jokingly,) been foolish enough to punish myself for it, as it is but just I should be punished, I have reformed that this (*holding a paper in his hand*) shall be inserted in the *Ham-burg Gazette*."

"On this he took me confidentially, by the arm, led me to the window, and read me the challenge, which was in French, in his own hand writing. When he came to the conclusion, where it is said—"We know not what credit is to be given to this report; though it appears not to be without foundation, since it bears the stamp of what he has been often accused of—(*Dont il a souvent été taxé*)," he laughed very heartily, and I too laughed obsequiously."

"Why do you laugh?" (said he, twice repeating the words very quick, & laughing himself all the time).

"To find your Majesty so well informed," (answered I),

"There, there (said he,) handing me the paper, go and translate it. Keep the original, but bring me a copy."

"I accordingly went and translated it. The last word *taxé*, somewhat perplexed me. Should I put accused (*beschuldigt*), the expression might appear too harsh, and

offend the Emperor. After much thinking, I chose a middle-way, and translated it 'of what he has often been thought capable.'

"At two in the afternoon I went again to Court. Count Kutusoff announced me to the Emperor. I was immediately admitted, and found him this time quite alone."

"Sit down," said he to me very friendly; (but from respect, I did not immediately obey)—"No, no, sit down," (repeated he with some earnestness.) I then took a seat, and placed myself opposite to him at the writing desk."

"He took the French original in his hand:—Read to me," (said he.) I read slowly, and sometimes glanced my eye over the paper towards him. At the words 'inexorable barriers,' he laughed.—With respect to the rest, he several times gave a gracious nod of approbation, till I came to the last word."

"Thought capable!" (said he): "No, that is not the right word; charged (*taxé*) would be better." I took the liberty to inform him that this word in German had quite another meaning from that it has in French. "Very well (said he,) but the other is not the proper expression."

"I now ventured to ask in a low tone whether accused (*beschuldigt*) would be a proper word."

"Right, right, (said he,) that is the word," repeating it three or four times; and I wrote it by his direction. He thanked me in the most friendly manner, for the trouble I had taken, and dismissed me, much affected and pleased with his kind and condescending behavior. Whoever has approached his person will agree with me, that he could be extremely engaging, and that it was difficult, nay almost impossible to withstand him."

"I have not thought it superfluous to relate this transaction with so many minute circumstances, since the challenge made so much noise in the world, when, two days afterwards, to the astonishment of all Petersburg, it appeared in the *Court Gazette*. The President of the Academy of Sciences, to whom it was sent for insertion, could not believe his eyes. He carried it himself to Count Pahlen, to be certain that no trick was played him. At Moscow the Gazette was stopped, as no person could believe that the article was inserted with the consent of the Monarch. The same was done at Riga. The Emperor himself, on the other hand, could scarcely wait till it was printed, and sent several times for it before it was ready, with the utmost impatience."

"Three days afterwards he sent me a snuff-box, set with diamonds, worth nearly 2000 rubles.—Never was a verbal translation of twenty lines better paid for."

"I shall conclude this account with some French lines, which were handed about at Petersburg a few days after the Emperor's death. I know not the author, but his portrait bears the stamp of truth."

"On le connoit trop pen, lui ne connoit personne; Actif, toujours précis, bouillant, impatient. Aimable, séduisant, même sans la couronne, Vouloit gouverner seul, tout voir, tout faire mieux, Il fit beaucoup d'ingrats et mourut malheureux."

NEW-YORK, May 1.

The official returns for members of congress, state senate and representatives, have not yet been received. We yesterday stated, that in the four wards of the city, which voted for a member of congress, Mr. Joshua Sands, the federal candidate, had a majority of 49 votes more than Mr. Broome. In King's county he had a majority of 14.

By verbal information from Richmond we learn, that Broome, the democratic candidate had a majority there of 9 votes. Which leaves a total majority in favor of the federal candidate of 54. Mr. Sands is unquestionably elected.

As no opposition was made by the federalists for a member of congress in the 2d district, Mitchell is consequently re-elected.

In the 7 wards of the city for senator, Mr. Schenck, the democratic candidate, had a majority of 5 votes over Mr. Jones.

Sch'r Dispatch, Wilson, from Cadiz, failed in company with the ship Nancy, of Baltimore. In long. 62, lat. 39, spoke brig Minerva, Kemp, from this port to Madeira.

By the peace of Europe, and the free navigation of the Scheldt, the ancient city of Antwerp, is to become again of commercial consequence. The widow of John

M. Smets, of that place, whose strength of capital enables her to give facility to commercial transactions, has in consequence offered her services to the United States, in that line. Two hundred years ago, Antwerp was the greatest place for trade in Europe. Its commerce was diminished by the civil wars, and finally annihilated by the shutting of the navigation of the Scheldt. The exchange, once so thronged, is now the abode of solitude and silence.

BALTIMORE, May 1.

Arrived brig Mary, Davis, from Martinique, via St. Thomas. The day she came out of St. Thomas, spoke the ship Warren, Phillips, from Leghorn, bound in. In the bay, a large English ship of 600 tons, an American armed ship of 16 guns, and a topsail schooner, bound up, names and where from unknown.

May 2.

Arrived, and under quarantine, ship Serpent, Wheeler, from Leghorn.

Ship Nancy, Hobbs, Cadiz; brig Isabella, Bumbury, Lagaira.

Came up.

Ship Elizabeth, —, from N. York; brig Enterprize, Fenner, Charleston.

May 3.

Arrived, ship Serpent, Wheeler, from Leghorn. Sailed from hence on the 6th March, in company with the ship Philadelphia, of and for ditto, capt. Frazier. Left at Leghorn ship Grand Sachem, capt. John Roberts; capt. Nowell, to sail in a few days for America, the vessels name unknown; and two other American ships, names unknown. Passed Gibraltar 16th March, in company with the ship Philadelphia, of do. at the same time an American frigate went into Gibraltar and fired a salute, her name unknown. A Spanish 74 gun ship went into Cote at the same time. Passed Tenerife 22d March. April 22, spoke capt. Tucker, of the sloop Yarico, 15 days from Cape Ann, bound to Hispaniola, lat. 28 50, long. 69, W. In lat. 22 23, long. 35 10, W. picked up about 15 or 16 feet of a mainmast, judging it to be some brig mast, newly carried away a little above the partner.

RICHMOND, May 1.

Dr. John Adams, is elected a delegate to represent this city in the next general assembly of Virginia. At the close of the poll on Wednesday evening last, the votes for the respective candidates stood thus:

For Dr. John Adams,	75
Mr. James Rind,	52
Mr. George Hay,	48.

The late election in this city proves very clearly that the principles of reason and federalism are gaining ground.

It was believed and relied upon that opposite opinions would prevail, because Mr. George W. Smith was elected at the last election, in opposition to Mr. Copland, and as Mr. Smith had exerted all his powers to promote the interest of Mr. George Hay, the *Ajax* Talem of the party, the pearl of more value than the whole federal tribe, the author of *HORTENSUS*, &c. &c.—that Mr. Hay's election might therefore be relied upon; but beheld the disappointment! Mr. Hay, with all the advantages, with all the activity of a great many very industrious friends, obtained 48 votes, and no more; which may be considered as about 1-5th of the number who might and would have voted; of the other votes Dr. John Adams, who is elected, obtained 75; Mr. James Rind, the deserter from his party, as styled by the democrats, 52. There is no doubt if the poll had been continued, that Mr. Rind would have obtained many more votes, but not enough to have elected him, especially as there were many of Dr. Adam's friends who had not voted—but no body believes that Mr. Hay could have obtained 4 more votes.

This shews that federalism is gaining ground very rapidly, inasmuch that there is reason to hope that the deluded public will be roused, and that the spirit of enquiry will find its way into different parts of the country, notwithstanding the pearls, the gems, and the diamonds, which may be thrown in the way, or scattered abroad, in order to mislead a virtuous and well meaning community—or, in other words, notwithstanding the many unexampled and notorious falsehoods which were successfully propagated and did induce the people to withdraw their confidence from men of merit and virtue.

Hardened Villainy.

A young man of nineteen at Bordeaux,

was lately convicted and executed for having murdered his aunt. Those who saw him between the time of his sentence and execution, gave the following particulars respecting him:—Having some knowledge of drawing, this young man amused himself with tracing on some pieces of paper the circumstances of the assassination; and he stood when he first struck his aunt, on another he drew himself knocking her brains out; in a third he represented himself on a sledge going to the scaffold.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

The ship Ardent belonging to Baltimore, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday last, in her came passenger Mr. Lear, consul general at Cape Francois.

The Ardent failed from the Cape on the 19th April and on that day the Dutch fleet sailed for some port in America.

Mr. Lear passed thro' this place on his way to the city of Washington this day.

Both houses of Congress adjourned on Monday evening, till the first Monday in December next.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Georgetown, May 1, 1852.

A committee of congress, styled, 'the committee of Investigation,' was appointed early in the present session, for purposes which the resolution for the appointment will best explain. A majority of this committee after confuming nearly five months, in enquiring into the frauds alleged to have been committed by former administrations, have at length at the close of the session, made a report, when it is too late to vindicate in debate on the floor of congress, the fair fame of men, who have performed meritorious services for their country from the foul aspersions contained in the report.

From the chairman of this committee, I received a letter at 3 o'clock on the 27th of April, dated that day, desiring to know by what authority six navy yards had been purchased, while I was secretary of the navy; and observing that my answer must be in writing, and must be delivered to him by 10 o'clock the next morning, as the committee would report in the course of the day. The subject was familiar to me—no time for deliberation was necessary—I answered him the same evening; but as it would be swelling to an unreasonable length, a newspaper address to myself my answer here, I omit it contenting myself with the single observation, that I doubted not the explanation it contained, was sufficient to satisfy gentlemen of candid minds, and conversant with public affairs that not a single navy yard had been purchased, nor a single shilling of money expended on their improvement, without full and ample legal authority.

This letter produced no effect on the majority of the committee—it has been previously determined that the purchase of navy yards should at all events be condemned, and it was urged in vain by gentlemen on the committee, who concurred not with the majority, & whose utmost horror could not fail to be excited by the conduct of that majority, that the letter should at least be suffered to accompany the report to congress, that the defence might be as public as the accusation—But this would have been fair proceedings, and it suited not the views of the majority that the poison it was their purpose to instil into the public mind, should be attended by its antidote, and the letter was suppressed. From this instance of the uncandid course of the majority of this committee, in relation to a person on the spot to answer them, a just estimate may be made of the treatment which former servants of the public absent, and at a distance from the seat of government have experienced at their hands.

Fortunately for the free citizens of the United States, a report of a majority of a committee of congress is not condemnation; is not even proof of guilt. No person laments more than I do, the too great probability that such reports will soon lose the power of creating even the slightest of suspicion of guilt, in the persons they shall accuse.

As far as their power extended, the majority of this committee, have gone, to rob me of that, which is dearer than fortune or life—reputation—in reward for having at a crisis portentous and alarming, to the neglect and infinite injury of my private concerns, devoted and most zealous-

acted and executed for have
is aunt. Those who saw
time of his sentence and
the following particulars:
—Having some knowledge
young man amused him-
on some pieces of paper
of the assassination; on
acted the posture in which
he first struck his aunt, on
w himself knocking her
a third he represented him-
going to the scaffold.

ria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

gent belonging to Balti.
Hampton Roads on Mon.
came passenger Mr. Lear,
Cape Francois.

ailed from the Cape on the
on that day the Dutch
me port in America.
ed thro' this place on his
of Washington this day.

Congress adjourned on
g, till the first Monday

THE PUBLIC.

etown, May 1, 1802.

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infinite injury of my
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lessly, a small portion of my life to the
public service. From their unjust decision,
I make my appeal to a tribunal where
truth will be heard and will not be supple-
fied; and where reason and justice will
prevail. Before the tribunal of the public
I am as sure of an acquittal the most com-
plete and the most honorable, because my
conduct has been right, as I am, that the
men, who, to indulge party rancor, have
dared to accuse me, will quickly find it at
public delusion is rapidly on the decline.
It is for these men to reflect on the esti-
mation in which their present conduct will
be held, when this delusion shall have pas-
sed entirely away.

But it is time to attend to the report
of the majority of the committee with
their reasons for an unequalled condemna-
tion of the late secretary of the navy.

After quoting the act, directing six 74
gun ships to be built within the U. States,
and not to be built or purchased as they
wish to have the act understood; and two
other acts, which had no more connection
with the building of ships, than of houses
—one of them authorizing two docks to be
erected for the purpose as expressed in the
act, of repairing ships, meaning docks, in-
to which ships might enter without un-
loading, and be left dry at the fall of the
tide, or after the water should be pumped
out, and be repaired without the expensive
operation of heaving down, things totally
dissimilar from building yards. And the
other authorizing a purchase of timber, not
for the use of six 74 gun ships, as these
gentlemen certainly meant to imply, if they
understood their own meaning; but, as
expressly stated in the act itself, to be pre-
served for the future use of the navy. (all
the acts were passed in Feb. '99)—I say
after quoting these several acts, these gen-
tlemen proceed, 'under this authority
'only (meaning the three acts) 'the then
'secretary of the navy, expended the sum
'of 135,846 dollars in the purchase of six
'navy yards. For this expenditure the
'committee conceive that no authority
'was given by law, nor any appropriation
'made, except for the two docks above
'mentioned, as the sum of 1,000,000 of
'dollars, was appropriated by the act of
''99 for building or purchasing the ships
'only—and the sum of two hundred thou-
'sand dollars for the purchase of timber,
'as public ships of war, had been before
'built under a similar authority for the
'use of the United States, at private
'yards; and as congress did, at the same
'time that they authorized the building,
'or purchasing the ships, provide for the
'erection of two docks only, the commit-
'tee are of opinion that four of the navy
'yards, were purchased without authori-
'ty and the money misapplied which was
'paid for them.'

The then secretary of the navy informs
these sagacious gentlemen, the majority of
the committee, that it never was contem-
ded or imagined, that the acts for procur-
ing timber for future use, and for erecting
docks, conferred any power to buy or even
to hire building yards, or as they are
more frequently called, navy yards—the
whole power to any such yards, was com-
municated by the single act, directing that
six 74 gun ships should be built within the
United States, not built or purchased as
they represent the act—If this act did not
confer the power to purchase the yards,
then the purchase was made without the
authority of law, and the report of the ma-
jority of the committee, tho' malignant is
correct.

The short question then before the public is,
did this act confer the power to purchase yards?
I will not labor to establish a self-evident
position. Is there a man of common reason in the
United States, who will believe that an act of
of congress directing a thing to be done by the
executive, and appropriating money for doing it,
does not confer on the executive full and ample
legal authority, not only to do the thing itself,
but to do every thing incidental to it—every thing
without which the thing directed by the act
could not be performed? In the present instance,
an act had passed directing that 74 gun ships
should be built—I there was not a stick of timber,
nor an article of any kind in the public arsenal,
necessary to be employed in their building—they
could not be built without the necessary materi-
als—the act, then, intended to confer, and did
confer, complete power to procure the materials,
so of yards, in which to build the ships—there
was not one yard in the United States public or
private, fit for building ships of such a size—it
was essential that such yards should be procured,
and the act intended to give, and did give, full
power to procure them—and to procure them
by hire, or by purchase as should best comport
with the public interest; the argument of the
committee, that it would have been legal to hire,
and was not legal to purchase, because under the
preceding administrations yards had been hired
and had not been purchased, is really too puerile,
to merit serious refutation, and I am not dispo-
sed to trifle with the public. So much for the
legality of the purchase of navy yards—and as
the majority of the committee have attacked the

measure on the ground of its illegality only: I
might here close my address, but it may be pro-
per to add some remarks to those, that the mea-
sure of buying yards, was economical as well as
legal.

I know not how many years have elap-
ed, since congress authorized the building
of three frigates. At that time, the busi-
ness of building ships of war of large size,
was new in this country; and it is not
surprising that great errors were commit-
ted in making the arrangements for build-
ing these ships. One very great error,
and for which the public have severely paid
was, hiring, instead of buying ground to
build them upon. After hiring the ground
it was found indispensable that wharves
and other improvements should be made
on the ground so hired, and at public ex-
pense; but the evil did not stop here, for
the yards were too contracted, as all pri-
vate yards are, to admit of such distribu-
tion of the enormous quantities of timber,
required for large ships, as to enable the
workmen to get at the pieces hourly want-
ed in the progression of the ships; hence it be-
comes necessary to employ great numbers of
laborers merely for the purpose of removing
timber. I have not such an accurate know-
ledge of the expense incurred in the improve-
ments made on private property and use-
less to the public when the ships were fi-
nished, and in the employment of laborers
whose services under a different system,
might have been dispensed with, as to
pretend to exactness in stating the sum—
but I have no hesitation in averring that
it exceeded the whole cost of the six navy
yards, purchased by me.

With a full knowledge of these facts be-
fore me, would it have been a proper dis-
charge of duty to have fallen into the same
error? would it not have been a shameful
sacrifice of the public interest, a wanton
waste of the public money? It is my
pride that the error was avoided, and that
such a course was pursued, as will restore
to the public, a large portion of the money
expended on the yards, should a measure so
pregnant with folly and madness be resort-
ed to as a sale of them.

BEN. STODDERT.

By capt. Brown arrived at Philadelphia
on Saturday morning, in 16 days from
Havanna, it is learnt, that the American
vessels off the Moro, had not been per-
mitted to enter, notwithstanding the town
was in considerable want of flour. It
was selling at from 35 to 40 dols. per bar-
rel.

COMMUNICATION.

With all the talk of the anti-constitution-
alists in Congress about economy, they
have made no savings but what were occa-
sioned by the present state of things, none
but what have been experienced in some
other way, and none but what, in the end,
may turn out to be a real loss. The re-
peal of the whole of the internal taxes, in
the prospect of a war with the Barbary
powers, and in the present unsettled state
of Europe, is a measure the most unwise
that can be well imagined; especially as
the overplus, after the support of govern-
ment, was appropriated to the payment
of the public debt. The people will be
much more dissatisfied with the renewal
than they would have been with the con-
tinuance of those taxes. As to the sav-
ings by the removal of sixteen judges,
every reflecting person must be filled with
serious regret and alarm, when he consid-
ers the daring violation of the constitution,
of that social compact which holds us
together as a nation.

The conduct of the anti-constitutionalists
on the subject of their own wages, and the
salaries of the officers of government exhib-
ited a scene truly ridiculous. Though
the salaries may not be too high, yet the
same reason does not exist now which did
at the time of raising them. The gen-
tlemen however would have been excused,
had they not made such another ample
profession of economy. It will not easily be
forgotten that Mr. Gallatin, a foreigner,
now secretary of the treasury, by the ap-
pointment of Mr. Jefferson, voted in the
year of 1799, against the increase of that
salary which himself at present enjoys.
He has 1,500 dols. more than he thought
it reasonable to give his predecessor in
more expensive times. It cannot be that
a people so well informed as the Ameri-
cans can long continue the dupes of this
common, stale and vile cant of economy
oppressive taxes, rights of man, and all
those things which artful and unprincipled
men have ever used to draw to their views
the ignorant and unwary. No—they
have seen enough abroad and at home to
awake them to their true interests: to

urge them to employ men who have wis-
dom to manage their public affairs, who
have honesty in which to confide, and who
at least, will not gall them with vain pro-
mises, and afterwards laugh at them for
their simplicity and folly.

NO CANTER.
(N. Y. pap.)

ORIGIN OF THE ISLAND OF NANTUCKET.

AN INDIAN TRADITION.

ON the West end of Martha's Vine-
yard, are high cliffs of variegated colour-
ed earths, known by the name of Gay-
head. On the top of the hill is a large
cavity, which has the appearance of the
crater of an extinguished volcano, and
there are evident marks of former subter-
raneous fires. The Indians, who live a-
bout this spot, have a tradition, that a cer-
tain deity resided there before the Europe-
ans came to America; that his name was
Manshop; that he used to step out on a
ledge of rocks, which ran into the sea, and
take up a whale, which he broiled for his
own eating on the coals of the afore said vol-
cano, and often invited the Indians to dine
with him, or gave them the relics of his meal.
—That once to shew their gratitude to
Manshop for his very great kindness to
them, they made an offering to him of
all the tobacco which grew upon the Island
for one season. This was scarcely suffi-
cient to fill his great pipe, but he received
the present very graciously, smoked his
pipe and turned out the ashes of it into the
sea, which formed the Island of Nantucket.
Upon the coming of the Europeans into
America, Manshop retired in disgust, and
has never since been seen.

[American Museum.]

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

TO SPRING.

WON by thy smiles, all-animating Spring,
To ply us infant muse, my wayward heart,
Burts from chill apathy. To thee well
pleas'd,
Weave I the rustic garland. Thy soft
power
Cheers up the dreary landscape, and draws
forth
Its fascinating legions into life.—
Far sweeter are thy smiles, in rural shades,
Where Innocence and fair Simplicity
Beguile the fleeting hours! Mine be the
lot,
Fall'n in those "pleasant places," I re-
sign
All dear invented pleasures, which to those,
As taper-beams with Phœbus' charms
compare—
When trode with thee, O! HEAV'N-BORN
INNOCENCE,
The devious mazes of life's thorny road,
(Grateful, however rough) its cheerless
verge
One solitary fear shall not impart,
For thou'lt convey me safe to more cele-
stial bow'rs.

DAMON.

ANECDOTE.

Sir Thomas Burnet was distinguished
for the evenness of his temper, of which
the following instance was recorded. Din-
ing with a friend, the coachman, who
was waiting, spit some soup or gravy up-
on his clothes. While they were rubbed,
he said, with great good humour, to the
coachman: "Let me advise you friend,
for the future, to grease nothing but your
wheels."

FRANCIS MAURICE,

Professor of the French Language, Music,
and Dancing,

From New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and
Massachusetts Colleges and Academies,
now at the city of Washington,

Proposes to teach those beau-
tiful accomplishments in the town of Alex-
andria and its vicinity, if there appear
sufficient encouragement.

Conditions.

French Grammar will be taught twice
a week, and Dancing the same, every
Tuesday and Thursday, from 4 o'clock to
9, through the season, and French Lan-
guage, Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the
morning from 7 to 12 for the Ladies, and
from 2 to 7 o'clock for gentlemen—15
dollars only for each scholar per quarter.

N. B. Those who will attend both in-
structions will pay only 24 dollars per
quarter: half to be paid at entrance, and
the remainder at the end of the quarter.

Subscribers received at this office.

May 5.

raw 3W

Public Sale.

THIS AFTERNOON, at four o'clock
will be sold,

Thirty hhds, first quality

JAMAICA RUM,

at a credit of 60 and 90 days, on Mr.
W. Wilfen's wharf.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

May 5.

Auctioneer.

Robert B. Jamellon,

Offers for Sale an assortment of Liquors
and Groceries, consisting of

Fresh Teas, loaf and Musco-

vado sugars,

Madeira,

Sherry,

Port,

Lisbon,

Malaga and

Teneriffe

Jamaica,

W. Island and

N. England

Cogniac and

Barcelona

Holland Gin,

Whiskey,

Pimento, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caf-

fia, Cayenne and black Pepper,

Short pipes in kegs and boxes,

White and brown Soap,

Starch, Fig Blue,

Race and ground Ginger,

Wine and Cyder Vinegar,

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum,

roll Brimstone and refined Salt Petre,

Mustard,

Fruits in Brandy, Pickles,

Mould Candles,

Demijohns assorted,

Raisins in kegs and boxes, Currants,

Soft shell'd Almonds,

Best Albany and common Chocolate,

Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff, assorted

in kegs and bladders,

Green and Batavia Coffee,

Spinning Cotton,

Sweet Oil in flasks and black bottles,

Patent Shot, from No. 9 to BB

Spanish Segars in boxes of 500 to 1000.

ALSO,

Godfried's first quality Gunpowder, F

and F, double sealed pound papers, and

treble Battle in canisters.

ALSO,

Twenty cases Medoc Claret of a very

superior quality,

AND

A consignment of 30 hhds. T. Noble

and Co's best bottled

Porter & Brown Stout.

May 5.

eoim

Denny and Powell

Have for sale, at their Grocery and Flour
Store, King street, opposite Mr. Peter

Mejell's Tavern,

Imperial,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Jamaica Spirits by the hhd. or barrel,

Holland Gin,

Rum,

Whiskey,

Molasses,

Loaf Sugar,

Brown do.

Coffee,

Cotton,

Pepper,

Rice

Candles by the box,

Wool and Cotton Cards, Sisters,

Red Turkey Cotton,

Nankeens,

Stone Ware,

German and Russia Linens,

India Mullins,

Salt of various kinds,

Wrapping Paper,

Soap and Chocolate by the box,

Snuff,

Cheese,

Bandanno Handkerchiefs,

A small assortment of Hardware.

The above articles will be sold low for

Cash or Country Produce.

Cash given for Flour.

May 5.

raw

A valuable piece of Ground

for sale, containing near one quarter of a
square, laying on Duke and Pitt-streets,
either together or in lots as may suit the
purchaser, on which a liberal credit will
be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar,
Flour in barrels or half barrels,

Cash given for Wheat, either at my

Mill or Store in this place.

WM. HARTSHORNE,

